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AGENTS.

Col. R. H. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
24 Thursday,	7 13	4 47	*For December, 1840.*
25 Friday,	7 13	4 47	h. m. s.
26 Saturday,	7 13	4 47 First	9 1 57 morn.
27 Sunday,	7 13	4 47 Full	8 10 56 even'n.
28 Monday,	7 13	4 47 Last	15 3 43 after'n.
29 Tuesday,	7 13	4 48 New	23 4 3 after'n.
30 Wednesday	7 12	4 48 First	31 5 29 even'n.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Message of the President of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress, December 9, 1840.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty, and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they now happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, is the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others: these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and Government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country are deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought, to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since the adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, but linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our principles are for the preservation of peace, whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. But it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this Government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their wish, as it is their interest, that this personal cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counterproposition, including also a provision for the ascertainment and adjustment of the limits in dispute, had been submitted to the British Government for consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through the Minister here, since your separation.—These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the States and of the United States, were adopted, and the result communicated to the British Government. Other propositions, which were not deemed reconcilable with the principles of right and justice, were rejected, and the reasons for rejecting them were explained. Among the latter was the proposition to refer the whole matter to the decision of a friendly Power, or to some individual whose impartiality and judgment might be relied on. This proposition was rejected, because it was deemed inconsistent with the honor of the country to refer a question of disputed boundary, involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and, having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 20th of August last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the approbation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, through the medium of our Minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Colombia have not yet been satisfied by the separate Governments into which it has been resolved.

The chargé d'affaires of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1810; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them, have, according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 19th of June last, to reassemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to Red river. It is presumed that this work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the People and Government of the United States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing Treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conductive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and, in this respect, the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the charge of my duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars of the public moneys were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April, and July, of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public monies were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependant for the revenues which had been collected from the People, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on our merchants' bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of duties have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

While such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these, the charge upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the People, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year.—The small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States have in deposite with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the consciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the requirements of the Constitution; and thus to present, when most needed a rallying point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well to the interests as to the morals of the People. There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the Government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the People sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, in a community like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its immediate operation.

The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and subsequently in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders is one which is every day gathering strength.—Already have the resources of many of the States and the future industry of their citizens been indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of European Governments to the amount of twelve millions annually to pay the constantly accruing interest on borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenues of the whole United States. The pretext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs, if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is believed, the only Government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain a distinction so desirable and so honorable to our national character, should be an object of earnest solicitude.

Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic, with the Government of foreign creditors, who, however well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general friendly relations, are nevertheless, by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and permanency of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassments consequent upon such a condition. Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a Government, habitually dependant on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their gains in the rise and fall of Public stocks; and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the Public, but the real objects of which are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known necessity which so many of the States will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very cogent reason why the Federal Government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the People would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the Government with all the means asked for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can, at all events, be no justification for the creation of a permanent debt by the Federal Government. Its limited range of constitutional duties may certainly, under such circumstances, be performed without such a resort. It has, it is seen, been avoided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the adoption of the Constitution, and one also remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditures.

But, to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensible: first that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders; and, secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constitutional, and the expenditure of them also, be subjected to a standard of rigid but well-considered and practical economy. The first depends chiefly on the people themselves, the opinions they form of the true construction of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives in the Federal Legislature; the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more immediate representatives, and other public functionaries, discharge the trusts committed to them. The duty of economizing the expenses of the public service is admitted on all hands; yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion than is constantly manifested in regard to the fidelity with which that duty is discharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mutual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the public mind is so justly sensitive, can well be entirely avoided; and least so at periods of great political excitement.—An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to arrive, in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter. Practical economy in the management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to contend with more powerful than a large surplus revenue; and the unusually large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, independently of the extraordinary requisitions for the public service growing out of the state of our Indian relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Treasury, and the equally sudden and unprecedentedly severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day.—The attention of every department of the Government was immediately, and in good faith, directed to that end; and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838 (the first over which I had any control) were somewhat diminished. The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions; being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten millions less than those of 1837. Nor has it been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to resort to the power conferred by Congress, of postponing certain classes of the public works, except by deferring expenditures for a short period upon a limited portion of them; and which postponement terminated some time since, at the moment the Treasury Department, by further receipts from the indebted banks, became fully assured of its ability to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects. Causes are in operation which will, it is believed, justify a still further reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expenses of sustaining the troops employed in Florida have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the persevering efforts of the War Department; and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or nearly so; and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, if the remedial measures connected with the customs and the public lands, heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditure beyond the official estimates.

The new system established by Congress for the safe-keeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue, and providing additional guards and securities against losses, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under which the Federal Government and the country have hitherto suffered—especially those that have grown out of banking expansions, a depreciated currency, and official defalcations; yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree, but much to strengthen, the confident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have been heretofore so fully explained as to require no recapitulation. In respect to the facility and convenience it affords in conducting the public service, and the ability of the Government to discharge through its agency every duty attendant on the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public money with promptitude and success, I can say, with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose its adoption have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal affairs of the Government has been, and it is believed may always be, thus carried on with every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system, without affecting any principles involved in it, will be submitted to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will, I am sure, receive at your hands the attention to which they may, on examination, be found to be entitled.

I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty specially enjoined upon me by the Constitution. It will serve, also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their development, and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable system of government: I allude to a national debt and a national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the Constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing principles thus marshalled will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated, consequences.

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either.

The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces in some degree, a necessity, also, for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to lead, in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government—the prostitution of political power, conferred for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity—is alone sufficient, independently of the weighty objections which have already been urged, to render its creation and existence the sources of bitter and unappeasable discord. If we add to this its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extravagant expenditures of the public money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the People; and, finally, if we refer to the examples of every Government which has existed for proof, how seldom it is that the system, when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its career, no extent of conquest, no accession of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages, can counterbalance its ultimate but certain results—a splendid Government, and an impoverished People.

If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the Constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the People; if, from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citizens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the Constitution which declares that all powers not conferred by that instrument on the General Government are reserved to the States and the People; if it has been viewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinous construction, which unchecked, would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten constitution, dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretation of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority; if such is undeniably the case, what rational grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to such an institution at the present day?

Could a different result have been expected, when the consequences which have flowed from its creation, and particularly from its struggles to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed, in so striking a manner, the apprehensions of its earliest opponents; when it had been so clearly demonstrated that a concentrated money-power, wielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those peculiar conjunctures to which this Government is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the political power of the People themselves; when the true character of its capacity to regulate, according to its will and its interests, and the interests of its favorites, the value and production of the labor and property of every man in this extended country, had been so fully and fearfully developed; when it was notorious that all classes of this great community had, by means of the power and influence it thus possesses, been infected to madness with a spirit of heedless speculation; when it had been seen that, secure in the support of the combination of influences by which it was surrounded, it could violate its charter, and set the laws at defiance with impunity; and when, too, it had become most apparent that to believe that such an accumulation of powers can ever be granted without the certainty of being abused, was to indulge in a fatal delusion?

To avoid the necessity of a permanent debt, and its inevitable consequences, I have advocated, and endeavorrd to carry into effect, the policy of confining the appropriations for the public service to such objects only as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government; of excluding from its expenses those improvident and authorized grants of public money for works of internal improvement, which were so wisely arrested by the constitutional interposition of my predecessor, and which, if they had not been so checked, would long before this time have involved the Finances of the General Government in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the States; of limiting all our expenditures to that simple, unostentatious, and economical administration of public affairs, which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions; of collecting annually from the customs, and the sales of public lands, a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but, under no pretence whatsoever, to impose taxes upon the people to a greater amount than was actually necessary to the public service, conducted upon the principles I have stated.

In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence upon banks of any description for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommended the adoption of the system which is now in successful operation. That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the Government; will, it is confidently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which have never been realized; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminish, to a greater extent than could be accomplished by any other measure of reform, the patronage of the Federal Government—a wise policy in all Governments, but more especially so in one like ours, which works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiassed and unadulterated opinions of its constituents; do away, forever, all dependence on corporate bodies, either in the raising, collecting, safekeeping, or disbursing the public revenues; and place the Government equally above the temptation of fostering dangerous and unconstitutional institution at home, or the necessity of adapting its policy to the views and interests of a still more formidable money-power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging, that the attempt has been made, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the People of the United States that a national bank at all times, and a national debt, except it be incurred at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demanded the temporary sacrifice of a policy, which should only be abandoned in such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their Government and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the development of these positions, appears in the preceding sketch of the past history and present state of the financial concerns of the Federal Government. The facts there stated fully authorize the assertion that all the purposes for which this Government was instituted have been accomplished during four years of greater pecuniary embarrassment than were ever before experienced in time of peace, and in the face of opposition as formidable as any that was ever before arrayed against the policy of an Administration; that this has been done when the ordinary revenues of the Government were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of the laws as the condition of the country, without the creation of a permanent public debt or incurring any liability other than such as the ordinary resources of the Government will speedily discharge, and without the agency of a national bank.

If this view of the proceedings of the Government, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the army and navy have been sustained to the full extent authorized by law, and which Congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and its honor; if its civil and diplomatic service has been equally sustained; if ample provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws; if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution have been promptly met and faithfully discharged; if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long continued and salutary policy of peacefully removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the public faith has at all times, and every where, been most scrupulously maintained by a prompt discharge of the numerous, extended, and diversified claims on the Treasury; if all these great and permanent objects, with many others that might be stated, have, for a series of years, marked by peculiar obstacles and difficulties, been successfully accomplished without a resort to a permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank; have we not a right to expect that a policy, the object of which has been to sustain the public service independently of either of these fruitful sources of discord, will receive the final sanction of a people whose unbiassed and fairly elicited judgment upon public affairs is never ultimately wrong?

That embarrassments in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this, as in other commercial nations, is undoubtedly true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow-citizens. Whatever may have been the obscurity in which the subject was involved during the earliest stages of the revulsion, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

Not deeming it within the constitutional powers of the General Government to repair private losses sustained by reverses in business having no connection with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the Treasury, or by special legislation designed to secure exclusive privileges and immunities to individuals or classes in preference to, and at the expense of, the great majority necessarily debarred from any participation in them, no attempt to do so has been either made, recommended, or encouraged, by the present Executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of which the Federal Government was instituted have not been lost sight of. Intrusted only with certain limited powers, cautiously enumerated, distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been my constant aim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked out, and so carefully guarded. Having always been of opinion that the best preservative of the Union of the States is to be found in a total abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of the Federal Government, rather than in attempts to assume them by a loose construction of the Constitution, or an ingenious perversion of its words, I have endeavored to avoid recommending any measure which I had reason to apprehend would, in the opinion even of a considerable minority of my fellow-citizens, be regarded as trenching on the rights of the States, or the provisions of the hallowed instrument of our Union.—Viewing the aggregate powers of the Federal Government as a voluntary concession of the States, it seemed to me that such only should be exercised as were at the time intended to be given.

I have been strengthened, too, in the propriety of this course, by the conviction that all efforts to go beyond this, tend only to produce dissatisfaction and distrust—to excite jealousies, and to provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength to the Federal Government, even when successful, they must ever prove a source of incurable weakness, by alienating a portion of those whose adhesion is indispensable to the great aggregate of united strength, and whose voluntary attachment is, in my estimation, far more essential to the efficiency of a government strong in the best of all possible strength—the confidence and attachment of all those who make up its constituent elements.

Thus believing, it has been my purpose to secure to the whole People, and to every member of the Confederacy, by general, salutary, and equal laws alone, the benefit of those republican institutions which it was the end and aim of the Constitution to establish, and the impartial influence of which is, in my judgment, indispensable to their preservation. I cannot bring myself to believe that the lasting happiness of the People, the prosperity of the States, or the permanency of their Union, can be maintained by giving preference or priority to any class of citizens, in the distribution of benefits or privileges, or by the adoption of measures which enrich one portion of the Union at the expense of another; nor can I see, in the interference of the Federal Government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the States, a remedy for present, or a security against future, dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excesses in trade, banking, and credits of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the Government itself on a solid basis; giving and receiving in all cases value for value, and neither countenancing nor encouraging in others that delusive system of credits from which it has been found so difficult to escape, and which has left nothing behind it but the wrecks that mark its fatal career.

That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of these widespreading difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the assumption and maintenance of the stand thus taken on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other cause or causes whatever, the community at large has been shielded from the incalculable evils of a general and indefinite suspension of specie payments, and a consequent annihilation, for the whole period it might have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

A steady adherence, on the part of the Government, to the policy which has produced such salutary results, aided by judicious State legislation, and, what is not less important, by the industry, enterprise, perseverance, and economy of the American People, cannot fail to raise the whole country at an early period, to a state of solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be overthrown by the suspension of banks or the explosion of a bloated credit system. It is for the people, and their representatives, to decide whether or not the permanent welfare of the country (which all good citizens equally desire, however widely they may differ as to the means of its accomplishment) shall be in this way secured; or whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of the Government, and, by consequence, to a great extent, those of individuals also, shall be carried back to a condition of things which fostered those reckless abuses of credit, from the baleful effects of which the country has so deeply suffered—a return that can promise, in the end, no better results than to reproduce the embarrassments the Government has experienced; and to remove from the shoulders of the present, to those of fresh victims, the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to which our countrymen are so liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The choice is an important one, and I sincerely hope that it may be wisely made.

A report from the Secretary of War, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department, accompanies this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress; and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season, a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the west—a duty which they have performed efficiently, and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida continued active operations there throughout the heats of summer.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians, of which a succinct account is given in my message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration. Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi; and I am happy to add that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with serious difficulty, and occasioned bloodshed; hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled, by force, to comply with their treaty stipulations. The execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was postponed, at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peaceably to their new homes in the West. In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Major Dade's command, the murder of their agent, General Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery. When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of Government every effort appears to have been made to reinforce General Clinch, who commanded the troops then in Florida. General Eustis was despatched with reinforcements from Charleston; troops were called out from Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia; and General Scott was sent to take the command, with ample powers and ample means. At the first alarm, General Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and, without waiting for orders, landed in Florida where he delivered over the troops he had brought with him to General Scott.

Gov. Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and, at the close of the last year, Gen. Jesup. These events and changes took place under the administration of my predecessor. Notwithstanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had command there for eighteen months, on entering upon the administration of the Government I found the Territory of Florida a prey to Indian atrocities. A strenuous effort was immediately made to bring these hostilities to a close; and the army, under Gen. Jesup, was reinforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In this campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed.—The Indians, having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small bands throughout the country, and became an enterprising, formidable, and ruthless banditti. Gen. Taylor, who succeeded Gen. Jesup, used his best exertions to subdue them, and was seconded in his efforts by the officers under his command; but he, too, failed to protect the Territory from their depredations. By an act of signal and cruel treachery, they broke the truce made with them by Gen. Macomb, who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since. Gen. Armistead, who was in Florida when Gen. Taylor left the Army, by permission, assumed the command, and, after active summer operations, was met by propositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same period of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the Territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole of the Territory.—That this contest has endured so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the Government. Experienced generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience, and enduring courage; the Army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages.

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorized to select and cause to be purchased, have all been designated; but, the appropriation not having been sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into full extent.

The Navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron consisting of the frigate Constellation and the sloop-of-war Boston, under Commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and Commodore Aulick, in the sloop-of-war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coast of the United States, directed by various acts of Congress; and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have thus far been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66 deg. 2 min. south, longitude 154 deg. 27 min. east, and afterwards in latitude 66 deg. 31 min. south, longitude 153 deg. 40. min. east, by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable results of the enterprise. Lieut. Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an ardor, ability, and perseverance which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, will exhibit the service of that Department the past year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained during the year to the full extent authorized by the existing laws. Some improvements have been effected which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure. The contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity. The postmasters, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude. And the whole service of the Department has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country, have, for three years past, carried the expenditures somewhat beyond the accruing revenues; the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been exhausted, and the anticipated increase in the revenue not having been realised, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the finances of the department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the last year. Its resources, however are ample; and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future lettings, from the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue that may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity, must soon place the finances of the department in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a gratifying result that the revenue has not declined, as compared with the preceding year, but, on the contrary, exhibits a small increase; the circumstances referred to having had no other effect than to check the expected income.

It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service, and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter-postage—an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave-trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave-coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several Governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognised as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplish. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandize, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave-trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave-trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fearly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *December* 3, 1840.

THE POST OFFICE.

That there is a general deficiency in the public revenue, to a large amount, which it will be among the first duties of the present or the next Congress to provide for, not only for the time being but for the time to come, we presume is universally understood. If nothing be done by way of providing for the extinction of this debt, the first thing, indeed, that Congress will have to do under the administration of Gen. Harrison, (who will no doubt restore to Congress the duty of *managing the revenue*, usurped by the Executive since the 4th of March, 1829) will be to provide at once for the payment of a public debt (including Treasury notes) of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. The next and yet more important duty which will necessarily devolve upon the next Congress will be to provide a permanent addition to the revenue, which falls annually short of the wants of the Government, partly from the late derangements in the commerce of the country, but principally by the necessary operation of the compromise tariff, which will have reached its minimum in 1842, but is already low enough for its effects to be sensibly felt upon the revenue from the customs, (or duties upon imports.)

In addition to other deficiencies of the revenue, which it will be necessary for Congress to provide for, if we do not mistake the matter, will be that in the receipts of the Post Office, which have been falling off, until its revenue is not adequate to its expenditure. The present Postmaster-General, we believe, received it from his predecessor loaded with a heavy debt, which the diminishing revenue of the office is not likely to enable him to provide for.

We suspect, in fact, that the Post Office Department, as well as the Treasury Department, finds it difficult to meet the daily ordinary demands upon it.—*Nat. Int.*

The Indiana Eagle, of Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, says that two brothers who are farmers raised this season, on their farm in that county, 85,000 bushels of corn. As labor commands a high price in that quarter, the hogs are taught there to help the farmer by consuming the corn in the field; and, when well fattened, walk themselves off to Cincinnati or some other slaughter yard, where their owner has nothing to do but to pocket his cash for them and go home.

Large Artificial Lake.—The Cleveland Herald says that the grand Canal Reservoir in Mercer county Ohio, covers 13,000 acres of land, the water from 4 to 27 feet deep. It is said to be the largest artificial lake in the world.

A BILL

To authorize the incorporation of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road.

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Board of Internal Improvement be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and instructed to construct a Turnpike Road from the city of Raleigh to the Tennessee State line, or to the town of Ashville in Buncombe County, *Provided*, That the cost of the said road, including bridging, shall not exceed one thousand dollars per mile.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board be, and they are hereby empowered to make contracts with any person or persons, for surveying, locating, laying out and constructing said road, and shall exercise all the powers necessary for enforcing the performance of such contracts. They shall appoint such engineers, officers and agents as they may deem necessary, and shall direct all the operations connected with the road.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated from the Public Treasury, towards the construction of said road, which shall be paid from any monies not otherwise appropriated.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That the width of the graded surface of the said road shall be twenty-two feet, except in places where there may be great difficulties to be overcome in the construction of the road; when it may be reduced to fifteen feet; the slope of the embankments shall be one and a half feet base to one perpendicular; the slopes in cuts forty-five degrees or such as, in the opinion of the engineer, may best suit the character of the soil or excavation; the width between the ditches shall not be less than twenty-two feet plus three times the height of the embankment and four feet, so as to allow two feet on each side of the road between the foot of the slopes and edge of the ditch; and in all other respects the road shall conform to such specifications as the engineer and Board may approve of.—The grade of the said road shall not exceed three degrees, unless the expense of excavation increases the average cost above the limit of one thousand dollars per mile.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as a section of ten miles of the said road shall be completed, and as often thereafter as any other section of like length shall be completed, it shall be lawful for the said Board to erect toll-gates thereon, and demand and receive the same rate of tolls per mile as are paid on the Buncombe Turnpike Road.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons liable to work on the public roads of the State, who may reside within two miles of the aforesaid turnpike, after it shall have been finished, shall be compelled to work on the said turnpike five days in each year, if required by the Board of Internal Improvement; and the persons so residing within two miles may be exempted by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in such counties as the road may pass through, from working on any other public roads.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be liable to pay tolls for travelling on the said road in the county in which he resides; nor shall any person be compelled to pay any tolls for travelling on said road within ten miles of his residence.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Internal Improvement to appoint agents or overseers on the said road, assigning to each one a certain section; and if the said road shall be out of repair at any place, so as not to conform to the specifications of that part of the road, the agent or overseer of the section including such place, shall be subject to indictment and punishment in either the Superior or County Court, in the same manner as overseers of public roads are now liable.

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That after the aforesaid Turnpike road shall have been located by the Board of Internal Improvement, it shall be the duty of said Board to cause a survey to be made from the town of Fayetteville to some convenient point on said road, at least seventy miles west of Raleigh: also one other survey from said road to Wilkesboro, provided the said Turnpike shall pass to the south of Wilkes county: and that they shall cause reports of those surveys to be made to the next General Assembly.

Rip Van Winkle.—We have it from the best authority that this venerable somnolescent personage has resolved to quit his old State of North Carolina, and seek some more congenial atmosphere, where he may enjoy his nap without interruption. It is suggested by some, that he will find a temperature and associations corresponding with his peculiar habits, in the Valley of Virginia.—*Nof. Herald.*

"Resolved to quit," why bless your heart, the Whigs drove him from his snug quarters in North Carolina some years ago, and he took up his abode in South Carolina, where he is snoring too sound to think of a journey to Virginia.—*Observer.*

Female Education.—The Boston Transcript talks like a father about educating young ladies. Only hear him:

"This bringing up daughters to think of nothing but dress, and finery and balls, and parties, and beaux is not discharging the duties of a mother who wishes the welfare of her children. Send them into the kitchen. Teach them to wash, and to cook, and to sweep. It won't hurt them; it will do them good both mentally and physically. Such duties need not interfere with their lessons in the polite accomplishments of fashionable life, but will make them more active, more healthy, more blooming, more beautiful than ever, apart from the intrinsic value of the qualifications as head of a family in after life."

Good.—*The secret of much of the hard times.*—A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of maintaining all. "But you have sons big enough to earn something, and help you now, said a friend. "The difficulty is, they are too *big* to work," was the answer.

"THE HERO OF BAR."

If Illinois has voted for Mr. Van Buren, he has 60 Electoral votes—Gen. Harrison 234! Of these sixty, 55 (three of Virginia) belong by right to Gen. Harrison; for if any uniform rule of voting had been observed throughout the States, Harrison would easily have carried it; or if there was any tribunal provided to purge off the bad votes, he has carried it by a handsome majority. Let the Feds, however, take Old Virginia this time, and make the most of it.

Even with her aid, what a tremendous blow-up have they received! Nineteen States, and 174 Electoral majority against them! All the old Republican States which supported Jefferson and Madison, Virginia excepted! The popular majorities exceeding even the Electoral, and approaching in the aggregate One Hundred and Fifty Thousand men! Why, the result far eclipses the Jacksonian precedent. The history of popular voting affords no instance of a triumph so complete and imposing, or of a popularity so irresistible as that of the Whig cause!

What is most remarkable, too, is, that the Whig leader who achieved for his country and himself this most triumphant victory, was opposed (according to the Globe, the Enquirer and the Sweat House) by the *Democracy*—that is to say, the People—and supported only by "British Whigs," "Bank Whigs, and Bank bought Whigs!" What is stranger still, is, that Gen. Harrison was a "caged" candidate—a tongue-tied candidate—Orator and General "Mum"—a wearer of "petticoats"—a "proved rogue"—a "granny"—a coward—a Black Cockade Federalist—an Abolitionist—a seller of "poor negroes white men and white women for debt"—and every thing else that was disgraceful and abominable! How marvellous that such a man should be elected by the most intelligent nation in the world to the first office in the world, against *the Democracy* that is, the numbers, and by such an overwhelming majority!

Cannot the Sweat House galvanize themselves and convene one more session to expound this riddle and mystery to an astonished world! Only think however (as we heard it wittily put by a friend) how it would have fared with Van, if Harrison only had been reasonably popular—if he had not been a Abolitionist, a granny, a coward, a Federalist and a rogue. Who could have answered for Benton's State or Isaac Hill's State, or Calhoun's State in that case! Instead therefore, of finding fault with Gen. Harrison for being a coward, granny, &c. the office holders should feel obliged to him for presenting grounds of objection by which they saved one pin in the dish.—*Whig.*

A DIALOGUE.

We cannot help reporting the following which occurred in our office, yesterday evening, just before our paper went to press. An old Lady, an emigrant from the mountains, had that known no snakes or frogs, entered the office and asked,

Are the papers struck?

Printer. No Madam, they will be ready in about an hour.

Old Lady. The Ould man was in the hopes of getten them to-night, till he could know how the Ould Tippin Canoe was coming on.

Printer. Tell him it's all mid Madam. Gen. Harrison is elected.

Old Lady. Whurrah! Then the Dutchman's got to go home.

Printer. Yes Madam, he must mind his trucks.

Old Lady. Fait and it will be plain to the ould man.

Printer. Yes Madam, it ought to please every body.

Old Lady. They say the Dutchman is goin' to turn his attention to the raisin' of cabbages.

Printer. So we have heard.

Old Lady. Then may be they'll not be so skeerce next year, but if it depends on him he must attend to it better than he did to the papie's money. Do you think he steale the money or did he spend it?

Printer. It's hard to tell, but it's likely there was roguery about the business.

Old Lady. They say Ould Tippin Canoe never stakes the public money.

Printer. Never ma'am, he's had plenty of chances.

Old Lady. And never stoole a cent at all, at all. Look till him: he's a rale gentleman, and come from ould Virginia.—*Martinsburg Gazette.*

Chang and Eng, the Siamese Twins.—A correspondent of the Tennessee Mirror says in a late excursion in North Carolina he paid a visit to Chang and Eng, at the residence in Wilkes County, 18 miles west of Wilkesborough. He says they speak their opinions on all subjects freely, though in moderation, and in politics are decided Whig, they having taken the necessary steps to become naturalized, that they might enjoy the right of suffrage and citizenship—which right of suffrage, they for the first time exercised in the contest for Governor, each one casting his vote for Morehead, the Whig candidate for Governor.

Important Fact.—It is stated as an important and "startling" fact, and as such is certainly worthy the attention of the friends of the temperance cause, that the sum annually expended for bread, by the population of Great Britain and Ireland amounts to twenty-five millions sterling, while the money expended in the United Kingdom, in strong drink, amounts to seventy-five millions annually! The consumption of gin alone, in these countries amounts to more than twelve millions sterling every year. Facts such as these, existing as they do, to greater or less extent in all the "civilized" regions of the globe, are calculated to give new impulse to the exertions of the friends of temperance.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Villainy and Ingratitude.—A poor hungry lad, about eighteen, was taken recently into the house of Mr. Usher, a wealthy chair of Troy, as an object of charity. A day or two ago he was set on the watch, and $100 being missed

Charlotte:

Thursday, December 24, 1840.

☞ In the article published last week relative to ourselves we stated that in five days we hoped to see our Van Buren subscribers have the guineas by encouraging us. We understand that this expression is tortured by an opponent to mean that they were not able to pay. This is not the case. We hope our friends will bear this in mind.

☞ The President's Message occupies this week the Legislative proceedings in full. We shall give them in our next.

☞ *Letter from Raleigh.*—We learn from the Correspondence of the Greensborough Patriot that Wm. H. Battle has been elected Judge in the place of J. D. Toomer, resigned. The following gentlemen were elected Councillors of State, Jno. [illegible] Anderson, Thos. McGehee, Isaac T. [illegible]ery, James T. Lenk, Allen Goodwin, Willis Perry, and Johnston Busbee.

Monday last was set apart for the consideration of the Common School system; [illegible] plans are before the Legislature, one introduced by Mr. Boyden, another by J. [illegible]. Caldwell, and the third by J. Worth, Esq., chairman of the joint committee on Education.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

On yesterday, (Thursday,) Matthias E. Manly, of Newbern, was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of law and Equity, *pro* Judge Saunders—the appointment having been temporarily conferred by the Governor and Council, on Edward Laas, of Warrenton. Besides, Messrs. Laas and Manly, Adolphus Moore, of Chowan, was in nomination. There were six trials, before effecting a choice, which [illegible] subjoin:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Hall	61	59	57	58	55	54
Manly	52	57	45	56	63	91
Moore	57	66	84	42	35	(w'd'n.)

An election was also held yesterday, for Judge, in the place of Mr. Toomer resigned, which also has been temporarily filled by William H. Battle, of this City, but no choice was effected. Mr. Battle is again in nomination, and so is R. M. Saunders. The vote stood on the first trial thus: Battle 74, Saunders 67, Scattering 16.

Mr. Wadell made one of his ablest efforts in the Senate on Wednesday, in support of the important Resolutions submitted by him, for which see Legislative Proceedings of Monday last.

And, on the same day, in the House, Mr. Barringer, we learn, made an excellent Speech in favor of extending relief to the Wilmington Road.

Mr. Moore, of Halifax, has made a report this Report in favor of establishing a Lunatic Asylum, as recommended by Gov. Dudley, accompanied by a bill to effect the object.—*Ral. Reg.* 18th inst.

☞ *Congress.*—This body has done nothing of much interest to readers as yet, but we may expect them to be soon busily engaged. In the Senate Mr. Clay, has presented a resolution to repeal the Sub-Treasury law and a motion to the same effect has been brought before the House. As this body is never ready for business until the Committees are appointed we give them below and next week we shall try and select the most interesting part of the proceedings:

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On *Foreign Relations*.—Messrs. Buchanan, Clay, of Ky. Calhoun, Rives, and Allen.

On *Finance*.—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.

On *Commerce*.—Messrs. King, Davis, Norvell, Ruggles, and Benton.

On *Manufactures*.—Messrs. Lumpkin, Preston, Knight, Buchanan, and Allen.

On *Agriculture*.—Messrs. Morton, Dixon, Linn, Sturgeon, and Smith, of Conn.

On *Military Affairs*.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Wall, Pierce, and Nicholas.

On the *Militia*.—Messrs. Clay, of Ala. Smith of In. Anderson, Dulton, and Mangum.

On *Naval Affairs*.—Messrs. Williams, Southard, Cuthbert, Tallmadge, and Tappan.

On *Public Lands*.—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay of Ala. Prentiss, and Norvell.

On *Private Land Claims*.—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Clayton, Morton, and Huntingdon.

On *Indian Affairs*.—Messrs. Sevier, Linn, White, Philips, and Lumpkin.

On *Claims*.—Messrs. Hubbard, Young, Merrick, Williams, and Huntingdon.

On *Revolutionary Claims*.—Messrs. Smith of Conn, Sturgeon, Graham, Crittenden, and Robinson.

On the *Post Office and Post Roads*.—Messrs. Robinson, Lumpkin, Wright, Fulton, and Henderson.

On *Roads and Canals*.—Messrs. Young, Phelps, Henderson, Mangum, and Smith, of In.

On *Pensions*.—Messrs. Pierce, Prentiss, White, Evans, and Huntingdon.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Merrick, Crittenden, Mangum, Southard, and Clayton.

On the *Patents and the Patent Office*.—Messrs. Mangum, Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, and Porter.

On *Public Buildings*.—Messrs. Fulton, Merrick, and Smith of Conn.

On *Audits and Control contingent Expenses of Senate*.—Messrs. Knight, Fulton, and Porter.

On *engrossed Bills*.—Messrs. Henderson, Porter, and Evans.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

On *Elections*.—Messrs. Rives, Fillmore, Hall, Andrew V. Brown, Thomas Smith, Bailey, Philip P. Thomas, Randall, and Rariden.

On *Ways and Means*.—Messrs. John W. Jones, Bynum, Atherton, Vanderpool, Chaney, Hoyt A. Cooper, Sloane, Summerlin, and Holsey.

On *Claims*.—Messrs. Russell, Dow, Banks, Giddings, Jared W. Williams, Ogsbury, John Hill, of N. C. Gentry, and Mallory.

On *Commerce*.—Messrs. Cushing, Kilgore, Barton, Totten, Habersham, Parris, Botts, Weller, and Winthrop.

On *Public Lands*.—Messrs. Morrow, Lincoln, Casey, Jno. White, Fisher, Garland, Jacob Thompson, Causey, and Chapman.

On the *Post Office and Post Roads*.—Messrs. McKay, Hopkins, Briggs, Marvin, Leadbetter, Jos. L. Williams, Albert G. Brown, Reynolds, and John B. Thompson.

On the *District of Columbia*.—Messrs. W. Cost Johnson, Christopher H. Williams, Beirne, Clark, Daves, Graham, Cranston, Hawkins, and McCarty.

On the *Judiciary*.—Messrs. Sergeant, Hoffman, Torrey, Samuels, Barnard, Stanly, Trumbull, Ramsey H. Butler, and Starkweather.

On *Revolutionary Claims*.—Messrs. Randolph, Hall, Taliaferro, Parmenter, Montgomery, Ely, Sweeringen, James, and Nathaniel Jones.

On *Public Expenditures*.—Messrs. Bond, Duncan, Crockett, Watterson, McCulloch, Gross, Baker, Brackenridge, and McClean.

On *Private Land Claims*.—Messrs. Calhoun, Dellet, Wise, Wm. S. Hastings, Jamieson, Cross, Warren, Vroom, and Boardman.

On *Manufactures*.—Messrs. Adams, Siebet, Slade, Tillinghast, Worthington, Drayton, Mitchell, Eastman, and John Davis.

On *Agriculture*.—Messrs. Doherty, Dennis, McClellan, John Smith, Hammond, Shaw, Doig, Hook, and Ridgway.

On *Indian Affairs*.—Messrs. Bell, Lewis Williams, Alford, Chinn, Lucas, Hunt, John W. Davis, Parish, and Ryall.

On *Military Affairs*.—Messrs. Waddy Thompson, Miller, Coles, Kemble, John W. Allen, Montes, Sumter, Goggin, and Wm. O. Butler.

On the *Militia*.—Messrs. Keim, Carter, Griffin, D. D. Wagener, Goode, Edward Rogers, Triplett, F. J. Wagener, and Wm. B. Cooper.

On *Naval Affairs*.—Messrs. F. Thomas, Reed, Grinnell, Anderson, Frost, Naylor, Shepard, Dickerson, and Montanye.

On *Foreign Affairs*.—Messrs. Fish, Cushing, Dromgoole, Granger, Hawes, Everett, Clifford, Lent, and Fine.

On the *Territories*.—Messrs. Pope, Jonifer, Wm. B. Campbell, Stuart, Brewster, Garret Davis, Jas. Cooper, Morgan, and Dana.

On *Revolutionary Pensions*.—Messrs. Taliaferro, Carr, Andrews, Stoddard, E. Davies, Brockway, Taylor, Hand, and Peck.

On *Invalid Pensions*.—Messrs. S. Williams, C. Morris, Chittenden, Dana, Strong, S. W. Morris, Paden, Sweeny, and Edwards.

On *Roads and Canals*.—Messrs. Ogle, Carrol, Hall, of Virginia, Thomas Smith, Rayner, Blackwell, Underwood, Crabb, and Albert Smith.

On *Patents*.—Messrs. Fletcher, Beatty, Prentiss, Newhard, and Paynter.

On the *Public Buildings and Grounds*.—Messrs. Petrikin, Leonard, Keim, John Hastings, and Osborne.

On *Revised and Unfinished Business*.—Messrs. Peck, Parrish, Jackson, James, and Kille.

On *Accounts*.—Messrs. Joseph Johnson, Charles Johnson, Marchand, Floyd and Andrews.

On *Mileage*.—Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, Henry Williams, Judson Allen, and Kempshall.

The six Standing Committees on *Expenditures in the Departments* were, under the Rules, appointed at the last session, to continue throughout the Congress. On that for Expenditures in the *War Department*, Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, and Mr. Doe, of New York, were appointed to fill vacancies, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rice Garland, of Louisiana, and Mr. Tilghman A. Howard, of Indiana; and on that for the *Post Office Department*, Mr. Lane, of Indiana, was appointed in place of Mr. Anson Brown, of New York, deceased. As now organized, these Committees stand as follows:

On *Expenditures in the Department of State*.—Messrs. Underwood, Bynum, Crabb, Lowell, and Trumbull.

On *Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury*.—Messrs. Evans, Atherton, Osborne, Warren, and Nathaniel Jones.

On *Expenditures in the Department of War*.—Messrs. Peter J. Wagner, Holmes, Jas. Cooper, Chapman, and Doe.

On *Expenditures in the Department of the Navy*.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Vanderpool, Simonton, Grose, and Gerry.

On *Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office*.—Messrs. Marvin, Boyd, Lowell, G. Davis and Lane.

On *Expenditures on the Public Buildings*.—Messrs. Stanly, Fornance, Gates, Earl and John W. Allen.

The Committee ordered on the 10th instant, on the motion of John Quincy Adams, to inquire and report respecting certain discrepancies or differences between the manuscript document of the last Session, respecting the negroes captured in the Spanish vessel called *L'Amistad*, and the printed document, consists of Messrs. Adams, McKay, Barnard, Medill, and Dennis.

The Committee on the Tobacco Trade, ordered on Thursday last, on the motion of Mr. Jonifer, of Maryland, consists of Messrs. Jonifer, Coles, Sergeant, Dawson, Carroll, Grinnell, Triplett, Parrish, and Miller.

AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

The reader's attention will, no doubt, be arrested by the sensible and humorous remarks of Mr. H. C. Jones, which we publish to-day. The author reminds us of an old lady, we have seen in Massachusetts, who, in speaking of her daughter's attractions, remarked amongst other things, "that she spoke but seldom, but it was always to the purpose." And, so we may say of our friend of "Cousin Sally Dilliard" memory—he is not eternally on the floor, but he never rises, without both edifying and amusing the House. Indeed, from the moment, that "Mr. Speaker" secures him the floor, the members begin to arrange their risible faculties to the best advantage, well knowing what is to come. We have called this an *effective* Speech.—Why? The bill to locate the Judges had passed the Senate, and came to the House, sanctioned by such high authority; but it vanished before the wit and argument of this Speech like an icicle before the rays of a meridian sun. The bill was killed *dead*, as an Irishman would say, and this Speech, no doubt, contributed essentially to that result.—*Ral. Reg.*

Reciprocity.—A series of resolutions has been introduced into the Georgia Senate for instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress "to use their best efforts to have a law passed, at the ensuing session of Congress, to tax all French wines, silks, and brandies, in proportion to the duty which they lay upon our tobacco in their ports."

EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Superintendent of public schools in Kentucky, in a recent Address, says, that of the 240,000 children of the proper age to go to school, only about 30,000 are receiving education! He further states that it costs about as much to educate the 30,000, under the present system, as it would to educate the whole 140,000 under the Common School system.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Vice President.—Some gentlemen of Charleston S. C. belonging to the Van Buren party, have addressed a letter of inquiry to the Hon. John Tyler, in view of the possibility that he may be called upon to fill the Chief Executive Chair. After summing up their objections to Gen. Harrison, with whom Mr. Tyler has been associated in the late political canvass, they say:

Finally—sir, with the opinions and declarations of Gen. Harrison, as here collected, and particularly in the last of the two preceding queries, do you believe that any such man can be qualified to guard and promote the liberties and the happiness of our country—that such a man can be a Republican in any just acceptation of the term?

The concluding portion of Mr. Tyler's letter in answer runs thus—

I unhesitatingly declare it as my firm conviction that William Henry Harrison is qualified to guard and promote the liberties and happiness of his country, because he is the stern and unflinching advocate of popular rights, and the uncompromising opponent of the bold and daring assumptions of powers which have of late years been claimed and exercised by the Chief Executive Magistrate of this Union; because he regards public offices of the country as created for the benefit and advantage of the People, and not for the political advantage of the President, and in that spirit, utterly denies the right, on the part of the President, to remove from office one "who is honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution," to make way for another, whose chief recommendation is to be found in his being a noisy and clamorous demagogue and partizan—because he would carry with him into the Administration the principles of Jefferson, and would require of the office-holders to abstain from interfering in the elections, and to bestow a close attention to their duties, in place of the active partizanship which is now every where exhibited—because he is committed, by his principles, to recommend and to urge upon Congress the adoption of such measures as will ultimate in the committing the custody of the public monies to other hands than the President's, so as effectually to separate the Purse from the Sword—because he is in favor of economy in the public expenditures, in opposition to that wasteful course of extravagance which has caused the public expenditures to increase in ten years, from $13,000,000, exclusive of the payment of the public debt, to near $40,000,000 annually—because he is the sworn enemy to corruption, and the lover of virtue—because in his election and by his example, will be established and secured that greatest of all reforms, without which, the effort at reformation is hopeless, viz: the limiting for all future time, the Presidential term of service to a single term of four years—and because he is an honest man, a Republican in principle, and a patriot in practice. I might find other reasons in the history of his past life—a life devoted to the service of his country—but I have fully answered your inquiries.

Having responded fully and freely to your inquiries, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The next Cabinet.—Our contemporaries of the press, and the politicians in private circles, are busy arranging President Harrison's Cabinet. An editor upon his three-legged stool, or a gentleman in his parlour, finds it very easy to form a Cabinet to suit his own views—much easier than the President will find it to suit either the nation or himself with a proper one. Premising that in our opinion, neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Webster ought to desire, or consent to take place in the Cabinet; and repeating the opinion that members of Congress should not be selected, unless for the purpose of securing to the public service superior talent and fitness, we attach below, to each *office*, the names of those mentioned "*by the public*," as suitable to fill it.

Secretary of State.—John Sergeant, Horace Binney, Edward Everett, Wm. H. Seward, John M. Clayton, William C. Rives, William Preston, John J. Crittenden, John Q. Adams.

Treasury.—John Davis, Gulian C. Verplank, John Sergeant.

Navy.—Gulian C. Verplank, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, Samuel Southard, William Gaston, Theodore Frelinghuysen, ——— Pettigrew.

War.—William Preston, Willis P. Mangum, Alexander Porter, John Bell, Thomas Metcalf.

Attorney General.—John J. Crittenden, John C. Spencer, Wm. Gaston, John L. V. McMahon, Hugh Legare.

Postmaster General.—Thomas Erwin, Elisha Whittlesey, Oliver H. Smith.

Harrison Creek Counties.—The following are the nine counties in the United States which gave majorities over 3000 for the Harrison Electoral ticket.

Counties.	*State.*	*Maj.*	*No. of votes polled.*
1. Worcester,	Massachusetts,	4773	18,484
2. Lancaster,	Pennsylvania,	4206	15,150
3. Windsor,	Vermont,	3996	7,650
4. Essex,	Massachusetts,	6543	16,785
5. Kennebec,	Maine,	3386	10,469
6. Genesee,	New York,	3248	10,866
7. Suffolk,	Massachusetts,	3918	12,001
8. Erie,	New York,	3100	10,474
9. Allegheny,	Pennsylvania,	3047	12,193
Total,		33,517	114,072

The majorities in any six of these counties will overbalance Van Buren's majorities in all the six States he may have carried. Three of the above counties, it will be observed, are in Massachusetts. Suffolk county comprises Boston and the town of Chelsea. Windsor county, in Vermont, gives the largest majority in proportion to the votes polled. The inhabitants of that, as well as most of the other counties above named, are principally *farmers*.—*N. York Times.*

OUR UNIVERSITY.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, held in this City, on Thursday last, Mr. Jno. J. Roberts, of Newbern was appointed Professor of Modern Languages. From what we learn of the gentleman selected, we have no doubt the appointment is a good one.—*Ral. Reg.*

The President of the United States *Elect*, we learn, was at Frankfort on the day of the Meeting of the Kentucky College, and dined in company with the Electors at Gov. Letcher's.

☞ *Some infamous miscreant* succeeded in throwing the Engine and part of the Train from the track of the Wilmington Road on Wednesday last, by putting some impediment across the rails, about 13 miles from town. Fortunately no life was lost, although the fireman was much hurt.—*R. Register.*

Georgia.—Hines Holt, Esq. has been nominated by the Harrison party, to fill the seat in Congress vacated by the resignation of Judge Colquit. The election takes place on the first Monday in January.—*Ral. Register.*

VOTES OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Returns have reached this city by the Mails of the votes in the Electoral Colleges of all but two or three of the States, by which it is now certain that the votes of the Electoral Colleges have been given as follows:

	FOR HARRISON.	FOR VAN BUREN.
Maine,	10	—
New Hampshire,	—	7
Massachusetts,	14	—
Rhode Island,	4	—
Connecticut,	8	—
Vermont,	7	—
New York,	42	—
New Jersey,	8	—
Pennsylvania,	30	—
Delaware,	3	—
Maryland,	10	—
Virginia,	—	23
North Carolina,	15	—
South Carolina,	—	11
Georgia,	11	—
Kentucky,	15	—
Tennessee,	15	—
Ohio,	21	—
Louisiana,	5	—
Indiana,	9	—
Illinois,	—	5
Mississippi,	4	—
Alabama,	—	7
Missouri,	—	4
Arkansas,	—	3
Michigan,	3	—
	234	60

Whole number of Electoral Votes, 294
Necessary to a choice, 148

The same votes as were given for Wm. H. Harrison for President were also given for John Tyler for Vice President of the United States.

The same votes as were given for M. Van Buren for President were also given for Richard M. Johnson for Vice President, except one of the votes of Virginia, which was given to James K. Polk, and the eleven votes of South Carolina, which were given to Littleton W. Tazewell.

Louisiana.—The Hon. Rice Garland, of the Third District of Louisiana, having resigned his seat in Congress, a special election was ordered to supply the vacancy, to take place on the same days with the Presidential election. John Moore, Esq. the Representative elect to the Twenty-Seventh Congress, was the candidate of the Whigs, and received about the same majority as General Harrison in the District. The Administration party voted for P. H. Overton, Esq.

Gen. Harrison, we understand, is expected to leave home for Virginia the latter part of this month. He will spend the month of January with his friends in the Old Dominion, and repair to Washington in February, to be ready on the 4th of March to enter upon the important office to which the People have elevated him.—*Hayesville Eagle.*

Wm. S. Fulton has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States from the State of Arkansas for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term of service will have expired.

The Hon. Joel Hollman has resigned his seat in Congress as the Representative of the first Congressional District of Virginia; assigning as his reason that he can no longer represent the feelings and wishes of a majority of his constituents.

OHIO.

The Legislature of this State met and were organized for business on the 7th instant, by the appointment in the Senate of a Van Buren Speaker *pro tem.*, and in the House of Representatives of a Whig Speaker *pro tem.*, and other officers in each House of corresponding politics.

INDIANA.

The Legislature of this State also met on the 7th instant. In the Senate, Douglass McGuire was elected Secretary.—In the House of Representatives, Samuel Judah was elected Speaker, without any regular opposition, both Whigs.

The inauguration of Gov. Bigger was to have taken place on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

KENTUCKY.

The Legislature of this State assembled in Frankfort on the 7th inst. In the Senate, Manlius V. Thomson, Lieutenant Governor, took the chair as Speaker, and made a very eloquent and appropriate address. In the House of Representatives, the House was called to order by Charles S. Morehead, who had been elected Speaker of the called session. On taking the chair, Mr. Morehead remarked that he understood a difference of opinion existed among the members as to whether the election of officers at the called session was to be considered as an election for that occasion only, or for the regular session also. That, so soon as he had heard of the doubt, he had made up his own mind to submit the matter to the House, and to leave the election of Speaker to the House of Representatives.

Whatever of difficulty might have arisen from this novel question was, however, completely obviated by a resolution, which was offered by Mr. Speed, and was unanimously adopted, that "the House deems it inexpedient now to exercise the right of re-electing its officers, and will proceed to business under the organization made at the called session."

The Message of Governor Letcher to the Legislature is before us, and, in the Language of *the Frankfort Commonwealth*, is "a document which no one will rise from the perusal of without freely according to it the merit of being a state paper creditable in all respects to the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In style it is plain and correct, it is perfectly faultless in temper, is sound in doctrine, and patriotic in all its tendencies." It is confined to topics of interest to the State of Kentucky, except in the opinion which it expresses in favor of the division among the States of the Sales of the Public Lands, and of the establishment of a National Bank, "upon tried and approved principles, as the only remaining remedy by which the exchanges of the country can be justly, fairly, and honestly regulated, and the People in every part of the Union can be supplied with a common currency of uniform value every where."

The Governor also anticipates a convocation of the 27th Congress of the United States before the period designated for its usual session, and, in view of that probability, suggests the propriety of the passage of a law, providing in case of its becoming necessary, for an earlier election of Members of Congress from that State than is now provided for by law.

MARRIED

In the vicinity of this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McGilvray, Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON to Miss ELIZA JANE TAYLOR.

In Darlington, S. C., on the 1st of December, by the Rev. Wm. King, Dr. ROBERT McJIMPSEY, of Alabama, to Miss HARRIET ELLEN SAYRS.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. J. W. Gray, as a Candidate for Constable for the Town of Charlotte.

Dec. 19, 1840.

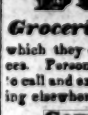
Take Heed!

As the subscriber is desirous of going to Terra del Fuego he requests all of his creditors to come forward and settle their Notes and Accounts by Cash. No more paper will be spoiled for Goods sold after the 1st day of January, 1841.

J. A. JOHNSTON.

Dec. 22, 1840. 13tf

For Cash!!



The subscriber begs leave to inform his Customers and the public, that he has purchased the

Stock of Goods

lately owned by Mr. J. F. Irwin, and now offers them at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Irwin, at very low prices and for small profits, FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.

He has also a Splendid Stock of

New and Fashionable Goods,

at his own stand, which he is selling on at *least as good* if not BETTER terms than his neighbors.

He thinks it unnecessary to advertise his stock in *detail*, but will merely say that it embraces almost every article in the lines of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Bonnets, Hats and Shoes,

CUTLERY, HARDWARE,

AND

GROCERIES.

In short, if any are disposed to consult *utility and comfort, economy, taste or fashion*, and will give him a call, he flatters himself that he will be able to please them.

☞ He wishes it distinctly understood that he sells for *CASH* and *CASH ONLY*. This is not because he would *fear* to trust his customers, but because his circumstances will not admit of his doing a credit business. He earnestly hopes, therefore, that his friends will not put him to the disagreeable necessity of refusing a credit to them which he would cheerfully grant were he able to do so.

W. W. ELMS.

Charlotte, Dec. 23, 1840. 13tf

Charlotte Male Academy.

The regular Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January 1841.

Board can be obtained, in *very* respectable families at $8 per month.

ROBT. G. ALLISON.

Dec. 19, 1840. 11d

EDUCATION.

The services of Mr. James Knox have been secured in the Sugar Creek Academy, which will be opened the 1st Monday of January next. Mr. Knox has taught at Davidson College, and we are authorized by the President of that Institution and others to say that he taught to their satisfaction. His credentials entitle him to the confidence of the community. Boarding can be had at $7 per month.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
Classical and Scientific Departments,	10 00

Sugar Creek, Dec. 23, 1840. 11d

NO MISTAKE.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

The Subscribers are now receiving by the steamer Swan's Lighters a fine assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries and Hardware, &c.

which they offer for Sale at the lowest Cash prices. Persons wishing Good Bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. They will also attend to any

Commission Business.

They will receive and forward either Goods or Produce, to or from Charleston or New York, on as accommodating terms as any other house in this Town. Call second door above B. McIntosh's, on Front St.

ROSSER & GREGORIE.

Chester, So. Ca., Dec. 1, 1840. cow3m

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for Sale to the highest bidder, at my residence, about 9 miles on the Mason's Ferry road, on Monday the 28th instant, a quantity of

Corn, Fodder, Oats, Wheat,

HORSES, HOGS, COWS,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, A good Loom and Tackling, One good Reed Wagon, Farming Implements of various descriptions One good new Cotton Gin—Steel Plate, Cotton Seed,

and many other articles too tedious to mention.

—ALSO—

Some valuable Negroes to be hired, if not disposed of privately.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

B. IRWIN.

Dec. 15, 1840. 1w

NOTICE!!!

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by NOTE or BOOK ACCOUNT, are requested to settle the same by the 1st of January. Observe this Notice and save Cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Dec. 17, 1840. 3t

NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the well known Jack *NAPOLEON*, imported from France three years ago. He has been in my possession between two and three years, and I can say without the fear of contradiction, that his Colts, for size and form, cannot be surpassed by any in the State. A reasonable credit will be given, or good notes taken in payment.

WM. E. McREE.

Dec. 22, 1840. 13tf

ARKANSAS.

The Proclamation of the Governor of the State of Arkansas announces the following as the result of the election held in that State, on the 1st Monday of November, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Van Buren.		Harrison.	
John Miller	6,048	John W. Cooke	4,302
John McClellan	6,047	John Ringgold	4,263
S. H. Rutherford	6,048	Lewis Evans	4,261

A proposition is before the Legislature of South Carolina to give the people the Election of Governor and of Presidential Electors.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 9.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	33 a 37½
do Apple,	40 a 42	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	33 a 36
Beeswax,	25 a 28	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 19
Cotton,	6 a 9½	Salt,	75 a
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	62½ a 75
Corn,	40 a 50	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	1.8 a $1 10	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Flour,	$4½ a $5	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERAW—DECEMBER 16.

Bacon,	8 a 12½	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	23 a 28	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	33 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	50 a 62	Salt, in sacks,	$2½ a 2½
Flour,	$5½ a $6	do bushel,	37½ a $1
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—DECEMBER 16.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	8 a 9
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	24 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 55
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 60
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Sugar,	10 a 12
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$2½ a
Corn,	50 a "	do bulk,	81 a
Flour,	6½ a	Tallow,	10 a 11½

COLUMBIA—DECEMBER 17.

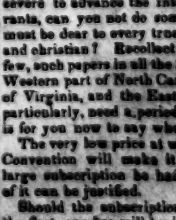
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	60 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 60
Bacon, round,	10 a 12½	Iron, Swedes,	6½ a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	8 a 10	Lard,	10 a 14
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	37 a 45
Flour, country,	$5 a 6½	do N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—DECEMBER 19.

Bacon,	6 a 13	Lard,	11 a 13
Bagging, Hemp	20 a 27	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	00 a 00	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	7 a 11	do No. 3	8 a 9
Cotton, upland	7½ a 8½	Nails, cut,	00 a 00
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	6½ a 6¾
Corn,	55 a 57	Salt, sacks,	62½ a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	00 a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	0 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 11
Molasses, Cuba	29 a 31	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	34 a 35	Teas,	45 a 81

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON



Tender their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general that they have removed from T. S. Alexander's, old stand to the south west wing of Leroy Spring's, brick building where they will continue to carry on the Tailoring Business.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Dec. 22, 1840.

NOTICE.

On Friday, the 1st day of January next, I will hire for twelve months, at the Court House in Charlotte, four likely Negroes, the property of Laura A. Williams, Minor.

Dec. 16, 1840. 11d

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WESTERN-CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE;

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C.

EDITED BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A Temperance Convention that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the Convention proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, or grocery, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient, the first number will be issued early in January next.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of FIFTY CENTS a copy. Where single copies are taken the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers and all Ministers of the gospel are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

Asheville N. C., Oct. 30, 1840.

POETRY.

REST.

Rest for the weary, rest:
Fear oh! he cannot bear
The burdened weight that fills his breast—
The crushing load of care,
Year after year rolls on,
But no relief is given—
Oh! when will the burdened weary one
Be blessed with the peace of Heaven?

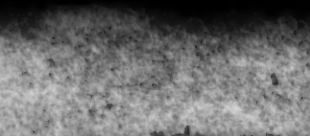
Rest for the soldier, rest—
His mortal foes are strong;
They have smitten the plume of his blazon'd crest,
And the battle hath lasted long;
His standard trails the ground,
And his hopes are o'ap so low;
And again doth the trump's awakening sound
Bespeak the advancing foe.

Rest for the pilgrim, rest—
The way is long and drear;
The red lights fade in the distant west,
And the darkening clouds appear.
He longs for his fathers' home,
Where the palm trees proudly rise;
And the shadows of the ore may never come
To mantle the radiant skies.

Rest for the mourner, rest—
Oh! when will the yawning grave
Delight not to take the dearest and best.
Of the lovely and the brave!
Our hands have scarcely borne
One friend to his narrow bed,
Ere another, by painful sickness worn,
Is numbered with the dead,

Rest for the ransomed, rest—
The gate of death is past;
Oh! mingle your voice with the song of the blest,
For your home is found at last.
The mourner's tears are gone—
The pilgrim's toils are o'er—
The soldier a glorious crown hath won—
And the weary cares no more.

RURAL ECONOMY.



From the Chicago American.

THE FARMER'S CHOICE.

"A little house well filled,
A little wife well willed,
A little land well tilled."

Our ancestors were fed on bread and broth,
And wov'd their healthy wives in homespun cloth,
Our mother nurtured at the nodding reel,
Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel.
Though spinning did not much reduce the waist,
It made the good much sweeter to the taste;
They plied with honest zeal the mop and broom,
And drove the shuttle through the noisy loom,
They never once complained as we do now,
"We have no girl to scour and milk the cow,"
Each mother taught her red cheeked son and daughter
To bake, to brew, and draw a pail of water;
No damsel shunn'd the wash tub, broom or pail,
To keep unsullied the long grown finger nail;
They sought no gaudy dress, no wasp-like form,
But ate to live, and work'd to keep them warm.
No idle youth—no hand, missing fair,
Become a livid corpse for want of air—
No fidgets, faintings, fits or frightful Muse,
No painful cures, from wearing Chinese shoes.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

MANURE.

The importance of manure to farms, whether productive or not is conceded by all farmers of intelligence, yet there are but few who will take the pains necessary to obtain and apply all their farm can produce. Judge Buel in his admirable book, styled "The Farmer's Companion," a copy of which should be in the hands of every cultivator of the soil, suggests a plan for procuring manure more simple than any other that has come under my observation. It is at the same time, a plan which is attainable by every farmer.

Fence off a small lot, if the barn yard is not large enough, adjacent to the barn, of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the stock intended to be wintered. Incline the sides to the middle by the use of the scraper or the shovel, so that the urine and other liquids will run down and its gasses not be lost, but be absorbed by the solid material. Throw all the trash of the farm, such as weeds and the dirt from the bottom of the ditches, with the manure from the stable, into this lot during the summer, spring and fall, and in the winter feed the stock there with corn, fodder, hay and straw. In the spring the farmer will have a surprising quantity of manure, which only needs to be carted to the weak or poor parts of land, to show the benefits of the system. The barnyard should be the heart of the farm, supplying the vital principle to every part of it. Within its compass the food of the plants to be raised—should be manufactured, and cooked; prepared for the time when they are ready to consume it. There is nothing more apparent than the fact, that animals cannot live without food. Nothing is more plain than the fact that the more nutritious the food, the better and the faster will the animal thrive. And the new-school farmers consider it equally plain that plants require food to sustain them. If the ground does not yield to them that sustenance from which they draw vigor and make bountiful returns to the cultivator, it is clear as the noon day sun, that they should be fed, and even if the juices of the earth are of themselves sufficient to mature plants, in nine cases out of ten their yield can be increased by affording to them a richer and better kind of food. Do these assertions need proof? I will grant indeed that systematic farming, by a proper alternative of crops, by the culture of grasses and clover, which is becoming so common among our graziers, the *necessity* for made manure, is in a great measure obviated. But this by no means proves that even with them such manures are useless, or that the rich food which may be prepared for the soil, as we have suggested, should be indolently neglected, or worse, permitted to *taint the neighboring atmosphere* by their evaporating gasses. It is very commonly the case that on these farms, extensive and rich as they generally are, some poor spots are found which need to be improved faster than they can be by grass and clover; and the means employed to effect this end is uneouth and wasteful in the extreme. Upon such spots are hauled and fed out to the stock the fodder and corn. The stock is permitted to trample at large upon the whole pasture, and, its excrements and urine, left exposed during the whole winter, to the wasteful influences of winds, rains, and sun. The opening of spring completes the process, and the farmer congratulates himself on his successful effort to improve his land. I think that some system of the kind recommended by Judge Buel, with proper modifications, will be found advantageous even to our largest farmers. For if a thing is good in itself and economical in itself, the greater the scale on which it is practiced, the greater will be the good and the greater will be the saving. It is a common saying among us wasteful farmers, that "a Yankee farmer would grow rich on what we throw away," and if in fact they could do so, why do we who are so anxious to grow rich, waste any thing that will bring about so desirable a consummation? Let some of our graziers with their thousand acre farms, answer this question, for it is one pertinent to the question under discussion.

REFORM.

Colic, Bots and Fistula.—W. W. Stevenson, of Little Rock Ark. gives the following cures for these diseases, so frequently fatal to that fine animal, the horse. We copy from the Tennessee Agriculturist:—

"*Colic.*—So soon as the disease is noticed, which may be detected by sweating, take Sulphate of Iron, (Copperas) pulverize and with a spoon put the full of it down the animal's throat; this is the safe mode—repeat this until relief is obtained: I once gave four spoons full. If the attack is very severe, dissolve the Sulphate in strong vinegar.—This is a *specific* for Colic I have used for 20 years, and in the most desperate cases, and have never failed in one case yet. It acts upon chemical principles, dissolving the gas. This is evident from the fact that there is no discharge of wind from the bowels of the animal, (the colic gas is a highly inflamable gas burning with a blue flame.)

The Bots.—Twenty grains of Indigo will cure this dreadful calamity—dissolve in sweetened water or milk.

The Fistula (or Festulow.)—Take strong ashes and boil them for five or six hours, reduce the moisture to the consistency of thin mush or paste, pour it into a pint or quart cup, place over the mouth a piece of blanket and place the mouth of the cup upon the withers, where the matter is forming, hold it there until cool, and your horse is well in ten days; this must be done on both sides, if the swelling is on both sides."

Mr. Stevenson adds—"I would urge the Sulphate of Iron for colic, as I have performed such extraordinary cures, and I felt free to urge it from the circumstance that I have never known any other person to use it."

The greatest of men have been trained up to "work with their hands."—If there is an encouraging sentence in the English language, it is the above. God ordained that man should live by "the *sweat of his face*," and intelligence can breathe and live only in a being of an active life. Aiken side, the author of The Pleasures of Imagination, was a butcher until twenty-one, and first took to study from being confined to his room by the fall of a cleaver. Marshal Ney was the son of a cooper; Roger Sherman, Allen Cunningham Gifford, were shoe makers: Sir William Herschell was a fifer-boy; Franklin, a printer's devil; Burgoyne a shepherd; Ben Johnson was a bricklayer; James Monroe the son of a bricklayer; Gen. Knox was the son of a book-binder; Gen. Greene a blacksmith; Gen. Morgan a wagoner; Burns a plough boy; Bloomfield was a farmer; Frazier a stone cutter; Crabbe and Keates apothecaries; Sir Wm. Black stone was the son of a silk mercer; and a posthumous child.—*The Agriculturist.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Rev. James Hughes, of Clare Morris, Ireland, furnishes the particulars of a most extraordinary case, that of a man named Bernard Cavanagh, who, according to report, had subsisted for three years and ten months in perfect health, without the aid of food of any kind whatever. The matter was tested by a public experiment which lasted for six days and six nights, during which, he abstained from all nourishment. The particulars are given in detail, and endorsed by a number of respectable witnesses, in a late number of the Dublin Evening Register. The experiment was managed by a committee of fifteen gentlemen, and Cavanagh was asked generally four times each day, sometimes oftener, in presence each time of many persons, Protestants and Roman Catholics, if he wanted any thing, or if he wished to go home.—These were the only questions put to him, his answers each time, which are attested by twenty-six witnesses, Protestants and Catholics of respectability, were that he was content with his present state, that he wanted nothing, and that he would continue as he was as long as they wished. All hisen swers were clear, audible, concise and very sensible. He seemed more vigorous and animated after than before the experiment. His address to the people was rather rapid. Before and after his address his answers were slow, his countenance serene and placid, his looks fixed and determined.—With regard to his habits through life, Mr. Hughes states that he was much given to prayer and fasting. On first proposing to his brother and sisters the experiment of six days and six nights, they observed that he would as cheerfully consent to a month. Attached to the statement are several certificates, signed by a number of respectable persons—among them, three or four clergymen—which corroborate the above facts in every particular. From one of these certificates we give the following extract:

"We were present when said Bernard Cavanagh, of his own free will, consented to the proposed trial and experiment, even saying that he would stop as long as they pleased; that each and every of them minutely examined the feather bed, and pillows, bolster, bed clothes, a chair and table in the room, to guard against any food being left in the room; and they examined his body clothes for the purpose, and that no food was or could be in the room unknown to them, except the biscuits and water already mentioned and agreed to; that each and every of them saw the biscuits and water agreed on placed in the room, the windows, chimney and door secured in the manner above stated; the Protestant and Roman Catholic men placed outside the room door to watch; that each and every of them did after, from time to time in the course of the six days' trial, generally six or seven together each time, visit the room door where they heard the Rev. Mr. Hughes ask Bernard Cavanagh in a loud, distinct voice, if he wanted any thing, or if he wanted to go home; and his answer generally was, that he was content with his present state, and would stop there as long as they wished; that Bernard Cavanagh was apparently in good health on entering the room; that they were each and every of them present at the opening of the door after the expiration of the confinement of six days and six nights agreed to, that they saw said Bernard Cavanagh in the same apparent good health at that period as at the commencement of the confinement; that the biscuits and the water were not touched, but were in the same state after the confinement as before it: that the seals with which the windows, chimney and door were sealed, are the property of Richard Singleton, sub-inspector, J. Lawin, head constable, and John Kelly; that after the windows, chimney and door had been sealed with them, they had been put into a tin box which was given Francis Green Esq., J. P."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of A. & W. Alexander and Alexander & Brothers, previous to the year 1840, are earnestly requested to call and settle their Notes and Accounts by CASH before or during the week of January Court. Our customers know that we have been slow to enforce collections and we hope our friends will not be offended if we are driven to it now, as we are trying to make arrangements to purchase an

Early Spring Stock of Goods.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 16, 1840. 117

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 2d of January next, at my residence on the Salisbury road, 7 miles from Charlotte, I will hire out eight or ten likely Negroes for 12 months.

SAM'L. S. HARRIS.
Dec. 15, 1840. 113

NOTICE.

I WILL hire out for the term of 12 months, several likely Negro Men and Women. Also a first rate Plantation. Terms made known of the hiring, which will take place on January 5th, 1841, at my residence.

SUSANNAH SHARTT.
Dec. 14, 1840. 114

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired at my house on Thursday, the 31st inst., the Negroes belonging to the Minor Heir of Dr. C. H. Alexander, dec'd.

E. W. ALEXANDER, *Guardian.*
Dec. 8, 1840. 113

Negro Hiring.

IN Charlotte on the 31st day of December, I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, the Negroes belonging to Lydia Graham, insane.

BENJ. MORROW, *Guardian.*
Dec. 8, 1840. 113

NEGROES
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, on the 1st day of January next, at the late residence of Ezekiel Bland, dec'd. eight miles East of Charlotte,

Six Negroes,

belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Men, Women and Girls. A Credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with approved securities. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, A. M.

JAS M. BLACK, } *Executors.*
W. R. MAXWELL. }
Dec. 7, 1840. 114

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

Negro Hiring.

AT the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, on the first of January next, I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Guardian.*
Dec. 1, 1840. 113

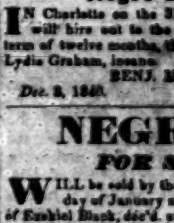
N. B. All notes due for former hire are required to be paid.

Just Look Here!

7 or 800 Morus Multicaulis Mulberry Trees this years growth, will cut from 60 to 100 buds each, for sale low, for Cash, Pork, Flour, or Corn. Apply to W. H. WRISTON.
Charlotte, Dec. 1, 1840. 10tf

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON



HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having been connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, as far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamison & Co., in the house lately occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Nov. 23, 1840. 17tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SALMA WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston, a large stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c., consisting of

10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities,
20 bags Rio COFFEE,
5 barrels Loaf SUGAR,
Chests of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do new crop Malaga RAISINS
10,000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grind Stones, assorted sizes
2 Tierces RICE,
6 qr. casks fine Champaigne BRANDY,
5 do do old Cognise do
5 do do Holland GIN,
5 do do Old Madeira WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,

and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only, wholesale or retail.

R. H. BRALY.
Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1840. 121

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

Wm. Davidson vs. Jeremiah Alderson. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Joseph Weeks and John Weeks, Executors of John Weeks, sen. dec'd. and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D., 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*
Price adv. $5]. 114

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

Henry Cathey, agent for Andrew Cathey, vs. Wm. L. Westmoreland. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Moses Alexander and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D., 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*
Price adv. $5]. 114

A FRESH SUPPLY of McIntt's Pills and Bitters just received and for sale at this Office.

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.
Oct. 23, 1840. 8tf

PETERS' PILLS

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known—in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a *Universal Medicine*—but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility. Retail price 50 cents per box.

—ALSO—

BECKWITH PILLS, GALLICHAN'S FEVER and AGUE PILLS, ALUM SPRING PILL, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofulous, and Chronic Liver Disease, VALIER'S FRENCH PILL, an effectual remedy for the Gonorrhea, &c. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT, &c. all for sale at the Drug Store of

C. J. FOX.
Charlotte, October, 1840. 4tf

CHEAP GOODS
FOR CASH.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business as speedily as possible, offers his present

Stock of Goods,

wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices for *CASH, Country Produce*, or good notes due.

All Notes and Accounts for 1837, '38 and '39, must be paid immediately, or they will be put out for collection.

S. B. TAYLOR.
August 17, 1840. 47tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Wrapping Paper.

Just received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is carrying on the above Business, on Main street, nearly opposite to Mr. Kerr's Tavern. SADDLES will be manufactured principally by Andw. Montgomery, whose work is well known throughout the country. From his experience and punctuality he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

GREEN HIDES and all kinds of merchantable PRODUCE will be taken in payment. Also, a boy about the age of 15 years, of good character, will be taken as an apprentice.

ROBT. JOHNSON.
Sept. 21, 1840. 39tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1840.

Alexander J. McLanahan vs. Sarah McLanahan. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Sarah McLanahan, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and Carolina Watchman, that the said Sarah McLanahan appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1841, and answer, or said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Jenning B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Charlotte, the 3rd Monday in August, A. D. 1840, and the 65th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, *C. S. C.*
Price adv. $10. 114

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirtings the best I ever saw in any part of the United States I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*
Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

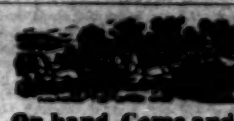
Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.
April 10, 1840. 22tf



On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carryboys, and 2** well-finished **Sulkies**, one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.
Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

Mrs. E. C. D. Burns,

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A LITTLE WORK, TO BE CALLED

"The Southern Harp,"

CONSISTING of Sacred Poems, adapted to the most admired popular airs. The want of serious words to tunes of exceedingly beautiful, for a long time, been felt by herself and many others; and she hopes that this effort will gratify those who would prefer that the melodies they love should be clothed in language to which every serious heart and thinking mind can respond. Her aim will be to combine taste with piety; and thus while the ear is gratified, to improve the heart. She is persuaded that many beautiful musical compositions have sunk into silence, because set to trifling words.

The work will be published in one volume, of from 150 to 200 pages, handsomely bound; and be cost will be $1 per volume.

It will be published this fall, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to cover the expense. If convenient, those who subscribe are requested to pay in advance.

We give below one or two specimens of the style and design of the work, omitting the music.

TUNE—"*The banks of the Blue Moselle.*"

When the bloom is on thy maiden cheek,
And joy in the sparkling eye,
There is yet one home for the heart to seek,
Where love may never die;
Though beauteous flowers may wither here,
Where blighting storms destroy,
They are blooming there, ever bright and fair,
The flowers of youth and joy.

When the cheek grows pale, and the heart grows faint,
And dimmed is the sparkling eye,
There is yet one friend for the dying saint,
In his mortal agony!
Oh! sweet as childhood's gentle sleep,
All calmly may he rest,
And forget his pain, in a long repose
On a Saviour's peaceful breast.

TUNE—"*Here we must too then to part!*"

We shall meet—no more to part,
Cease thy sorrows, mourning heart!
Weary days will soon depart,
Then we may rest forever!
When the work of life is done—
When the victor's crown is won—
Then, immortal life begun,
We no more shall sever.
We shall meet, &c.

In the home of peace and bliss—
In the world where Jesus is—
Where we bid adieu to this,
We may here forever!
Purified from every stain,
Through the Lamb that once was slain,
Dearest, we shall meet again,
And be parted never!
We shall meet, &c.

Subscription lists may be found at the Drug-Store of Mr. Charles Kingsbury; and the Courier Office, Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1840.

JOB PRINTING

Dr. C. J. FOX

HAVING purchased the entire interest of Dr. Thomas Wilson in the Drug business, will continue to keep on hand a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,
Dyestuffs, Paints, Oil,
Patent Medicines,
Turpentine Medicines,
PERFUMERIES, &
WINES and SPIRITS,
for Medical Use,
VARNISHES, &c. &c.

over offered in this market. All of which will be sold low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance promptly attended to and carefully packed up.

His Stock is now almost entirely fresh and warranted genuine.

Aug. 11, 1840. 42tf

Competition to the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and number will ENABLED he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door Northeast of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
Charlotte, Jan. 4, 1840. 12tf

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

Lancaster C. H.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken the establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support he has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to render the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

J. SECRIST.
Sept. 12, 1840. 43

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MAHR.
April 8, 1840.

HOFFMAN'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of HOFFMAN'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly uniting around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave much collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the secretory organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, of all kinds, Cravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Incipient Cancers, Scrofulous Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; as much so as that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S HERBAL CAMPHOR, highly recommended as a domestic remedy, in a pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, M. D. of the New York Botanic Medical College, explaining more fully the principles upon which the Life Medicines are compounded, and will be found a valuable companion to the Life Medicines, and can be had gratis of the Agents.

For sale by C. J. FOX, Agent, Charlotte.